

[THURSDAY, February 2, 1769.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE



[NUMB. 1361.]

JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	Water.	High- rises	H. M.	sets
THURSDAY	26	5	after 7	6	before 5
FRIDAY	27	6	6	59	6
SATURDAY	28	7	6	57	6
SUNDAY	29	8	6	56	6
MONDAY	30	9	6	55	6
TUESDAY	1	10	6	54	6
WEDNESDAY	2	11	6	53	6

Days 10 Hours the ad.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	55. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 0d.
Flour	28. 0d.	Pork	72. 0d.
Brown Bread	18. 0d.	Salt	25. 0d.
West-India Rum	45. 3d.	Bohea Tea	45. 1d.
New-England ditto	25. 8d.	Chocol. per Dos. L.	1. 6s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	65. 0d.	Recs	15. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	25. 0d.	Nut Wood	33. 0d.
Molasses	25. 3d.	Oak ditto	20. 0d.

Treasury-Office, New-York, January 23, 1769.
VERY little Notice having been taken of the
Treasurer's former Advertisements requiring
all Persons to pay their Arrears of Duties, arisen
during the late Treasurer's Time: He is there-
fore under a Necessity of again repeating his Re-
quests, and to assure all whom it may concern, that
all Accounts for the said Duties remaining unpaid
by the first Day of May next, will, pursuant to Law,
be put in Suit, without further Notice.

BOSTON, January 6.
JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued,
from the Supplement to this Paper.

THE Winter does not prevent the People of
Halifax from flocking over to us; a Number
of vessels have lately arrived from thence, with pas-
sengers; one Schooner has brought not less than a
Hundred, chiefly Women; the Dregs and Refuse
of all Nations, which the Army and Navy had col-
lected together in that Place; those miserable are
daily applying to the Selectmen, and Overseers of
the Poor, for Relief: The Inhabitants of this
Town have been justly applauded, for their Com-
passion, not only to their own Poor, but unto
Strangers; our loss of Trade, upon which we
chiefly depend for a Support, which is wholly ow-
ing to the late injudicious Restrictions, and the im-
prudent Severities of a G—r, C—m—rs, and
Custom-House Officers, has brought us into great
Distresses; our Alms House and Work House, tho'
large and commodious, are now fill'd; a great
Proportion of those Objects, are Strangers and not
Inhabitants of any Town in this Province; many
of our own poor are thro' necessity supported out
of the Alms House; and their Numbers daily increas-
ing; what must then become of those who are
posting to us from all Quarters! Charity, however
extensive has its bounds.

A Vessel is just arrived from New-York, the Mas-
ter of which it is said, gives out, that he has brought
from thence for the C—m—rs 10,000 Ounces of
Silver, which had been collected in that Port, from
the new Duties, about 700 Ounces of which is in
wrought Plate, which some of the principal Mer-
chants in that City had been obliged to part with
from their Side Boards; by reason of the Scarcity
of coin'd Silver and Bullion; we also learn that
other Merchants have been necessitated to deliver
up Sugars and other Articles to the Custom-House
Officers, which have been housed in the King's
Warehouses, for Want of Cash to discharge the
Duties. The same has been done by our Merchants
on the like Occasion. What can more clearly point
out, the Impolicy, not to say Cruelty of the Projects
for an American Revenue? our Laws restrain the
most hard hearted Sheriff from levying their Execu-
tions on a Tradesman's Tools, which are considered

as the Life of his Family; the Wisdom of late Poli-
ticians, have permitted the most cruel and voraci-
ous of all Men; C—m—rs, C—m—House and R—
v—ue O—rs, to seize upon all the little circulating
Cash of our Merchants, which may properly be de-
nominated the very Life Blood of American Com-
merce: It cannot however be very long before dis-
tressing Sympathy will force its self upon the British
Merchant and Manufacturer,—then, and not till
then, may Americans rationally expect full Relief
from that Quarter.

Jan. 7. This Day the Court of Vice Admiralty
again sat, and the Doors ordered to be shut, when
several further Interrogations were filed: In ex-
amining and re-examining Witness, the Method, in
some of its Circumstances, appeared so extraordi-
nary to a Gentleman who attended as Council,
that he could not help observing in open Court,
that the Proceedings, he thought, were more alarm-
ing than any that had appeared to the World, since
the Abolition of the Court of Star Chamber. It is
certainly a Matter of great Importance to America,
that this Court should be kept within its constitu-
tional Bounds. Can it be a Question whether its
Jurisdiction ought to be confined to Transactions
upon the Seas, as in England; this seems to be fa-
voured even by the Act of the 4th Geo. III. by
which Fines and Forfeitures, may be recovered in
the Common Law Courts, as well as the Admiralty:
If so, one would think the Business now before this
Court, which concerns Matters done on the Land,
ought to be tried by the Law of the Land, and the
Subject would then have the Benefit of that inesti-
mable ENGLISH Institution, a Jury;—when there
will be an End to the calling of Witnesses in this
Case, to support the Libels filed, is difficult to de-
termine: Almost every Person already, who has
the least Connection with the Parties accused, or
who can be supposed to have the Knowledge of the
Secrets of their Business, has been pressed into the
Service, but to no Purpose hitherto. It is justly
to be expected that a true State of this extraordi-
nary Trial, being the first of the Kind in America,
will be published to the World: South-Carolina
has obliged us with an Account of some Proceedings
of the Admiralty, of that Province; wherein the
Claims of the Custom-House Officers there, were
defeated, and their Expectations disappointed by
the Decree of the Judge, who it is said has since
resigned.—The Observations that are made in an
Appendix to this Pamphlet, are so pertinent and ju-
dicious, as to have a Place in the valuable Boston
Gazette, to which we would refer those of our Rea-
ders, who have not met with the Pamphlet itself.
The Court of Admiralty again adjourned to next
Tuesday Fortnight.

A young Officer in the Admiralty Court, publicly
declared Yesterday, that G. B—d had positive
Orders not to summon a General Assembly till May
next, and not even then, but upon some Conditions.
It is probable this may be given out to cheer up the
Spirits of the Sticklers for the present Severities;
it is certain that it militates with the Advices from
our Friends by the last Packet, which give us the
strongest Assurance of a Change, not only of Mea-
sures, but of Men too.—The following is an Ex-
tract of a Letter to this Purpose, from a Gentleman
in London, to his Friend in Boston, Oct. 4, 1768.
"Your Troops, you may depend upon it, will all
be called away in the Spring, and the Ships, too,
Doctor F— has given it as his Opinion, that the
Colonies will obtain all that they can desire or wish
for; if they behave with Firmness. Your Com-
missioners stand here exactly in the Character that
they have established for themselves in America,
and its the Opinion of every one that the Board will
be recalled, and a new Governor appointed for
your Province; Lord H—gh himself says, he
entirely dislikes their Conduct. We are surprised
the Commissioners have been continued thus long; as
to G. B. he has undoubtedly involved himself and the
Officers of Government in Perplexities,—that cool
Judgment, extensive Views, and upright Intentions,

would have avoided; and he has now so totally lost
the Affection and Confidence, not only of the C—m—
and A—ff—y, but of the whole People, that its
thought he never can conduct the King's Service with
Dignity and Advantage in this Province; unless it
could be thought favourable to this Service, to have
the Province perpetually embroil'd and made uneasy.

Jan. 8. The unhappy Consequences of quar-
tering Troops in this Town, daily visible in the
Profaneness, Sabbath breaking, Drunkenness, and
other Debaucheries and Immoralities, may lead us
to conclude, that our Enemies are waging War
with the Morals as well as the Rights and Privileges
of the poor Inhabitants.

The Grand Jury for this County, broke up on
Friday, having made more Presentments than has
been known for many Years; a considerable Part
of which has been occasioned by the Detentions,
Assaults, Robberies, &c. made by the Soldiery, on
the Inhabitants of this Town.

Capt. Scott, who is arrived at Boston, left Lon-
don the 21st of November, but lying in the
Downs some days, he obtained London Prints of the
30th of Nov. and the 3d of December, from which
we have extracted the following, viz.

L O N D O N, November 19th, 1768.

YESTERDAY there was a great Levee at St.
James's, and the Council that was summoned
to meet on affairs, said to be relating to the Ame-
rican Colonies, is postponed to Monday.

By the death of his Grace the Duke of Newcas-
tle, the Title of Lord Pelham devolving to the
Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, Esq; Member for
the County of Sussex, his Seat in Parliament be-
comes vacant for that County.

The last Letters from Boston, New-England,
mention as a matter of some consolation under their
afflictions, that the arrival of so many ships of war,
&c. occasion a greater circulation of money than
had been known since the conclusion of the late war.

It is reported, that the commanding officer of
his Majesty's troops, lately arrived at Boston, New-
England, had orders to take into custody certain
persons, accused of being the promoters and abet-
tors of the late commotions there.

It is said, that a Gentleman, eminent in the law,
has drawn up the heads for a Bill, with intention
to bring it into the House, to enquire into the in-
novations and encroachments made in the Bill of
rights; which, if done, many things will possibly
be abolished, that are now very oppressive to the
free subject.

It is said, that there are several men of war ly-
ing off Portsmouth, that have received orders to
hold themselves in readiness for a foreign and im-
portant expedition, the particulars of which will
soon be made public.

Nov. 21. Friday Admiral Palliser, Governor of
Newfoundland, arrived in town from Portsmouth,
and the same day had an interview with his Ma-
jesty's Secretaries of State.

It is said, 16000 men, including 482 marines,
will be wanted for the sea service in the ensuing
year.

It is also said that the sum of seven hundred and
sixty-eight thousand pounds, will be wanted for
the maintenance of the above sixteen thousand men
during that period.

Within these few days a great number of work-
men in the Upholstery, and Paper-hanging way,
have been engaged for North America.

Letters from Pekin by the Dutch mail, bring an
account of many recent revolutions in the empire
of China, and in the kingdom of Bengala (or Brac-
ma) Pegu, Siam, Cochin China, and Tunkin,
The king of Bengala, or Braema, has gained twen-
ty-eight battles, the most bloody of which was
fought in the month of October, 1767. Twenty
thousand Tartars were slain in this battle, and a-
mongst them the generalissimo of the Chinese troops,
who married a daughter of the reigning Emperor.
The report of this fatal day, spread such a terror

throughout the province of Yun Nan, one of the richest in China, that most of the inhabitants put themselves to death without waiting for the enemy: the women especially threw themselves into rivers and wells, and both men and women were seen hanging up in shoals; upwards of an hundred thousand Chinese, it was computed having preferred the act of suicide, to the more cruel and painful deaths which their terrors and imaginations had made them to expect.

Nov. 30. It is whispered that a negociation is on the tapis for restoring Canada to France, in exchange for one of their sugar Islands, as the most effectual means of securing the dependance of America on the mother country.

It is said that some new causes of dissatisfaction have broke out between the Courts of Portugal and France, that are likely to be productive of very disagreeable consequences.

It is said an Accommodation is actually on the Carpet between the Corsicans and French, who are to enjoy a free and exclusive trade with those brave islanders, which, by the intercourse of Traffic, will, in the end, reconcile them to the manners, modes, and police of the Gallic Nation: A more feasible plan of conquest than all their unsuccessful attempts, by the sword.

Among other rumours, it is whispered; that a patriotic Alderman will move for an inquiry concerning the three millions, which were said to have disappeared a few years since, from a certain great office, while some assert, that the enquiry is of a more general nature, and particularly regards the late peace, more especially the negociators employed in bringing it about.

It is said opinions of several great men in the cabinet, have been most respectfully delivered to a great personage in writing, and signed with their names.

At a late public levee, a great Nobleman said, that he hoped every thing in the administration would go on unanimously now, since they had got rid of a very troublesome servant; and that the affairs of America would be the first object to engross the attention of a certain assembly. What is remarkable, the person discharged was, at the first of his employment, a peculiar favourite.

Nov. 12. On Thursday a Ship, lately arrived from Quebec, was set on fire by one of the Cabin Boys, and burnt down to the Water Edge; but she was towed out and scuttled, which saved some others from the same Fate.

Nov. 30. We hear very heavy complaints have just been transmitted home, relative to the conduct of three of his Majesty's officers in an American province.

Since the issuing the writ for the election of a Member for the County of Middlesex, the canvas for Mr. Serjeant Glynn, has gone on with redoubled spirit. The same generous principles, which actuated the friends of Mr. Wilkes in their support of that Gentleman against the united efforts of oppression and tyranny, are now nobly conspicuous in the conduct of Mr. Glynn's friends, who rejoice at the near approach of another golden opportunity, when they shall testify their zeal to liberty, and to the glorious privileges of Englishmen.

The issuing the writ for Middlesex is a most disagreeable circumstance to the friends of the Thane, and the tools of despotism. Their fruitless hopes hung upon the omission of issuing this writ, and furnished them with the most vain and delusive prospects.

It is thought Mr. Wilkes will be called up to the House of Commons next week.

Dec. 3. The Act for allowing the free exportation of salted provisions from Ireland, and also from the American Colonies, being expiring, will, we hear, be continued for a further limited time.

Notwithstanding the rumours that have been spread abroad of the naval preparations in Spain, we are informed, that there is in fact no such preparation, except we can consider the inevitable repairs of their trading vessels in that light.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the French Army in Corsica, to a Gentleman in Paris, dated October 31.

"So far from hostilities being suspended by the severity of the weather, as might have been expected, though the snow covers the mountains, the Corsicans assemble on the first signal, as we have just disagreeably experienced. The Marquis de Chauvelin thinking it would be of advantage to make Olmetta his head quarters on the side of the Nebbio, sent the 26th Infant, 400 men to seize on that village, but a considerable body of Corsicans, having formed in an instant, our detachment was forced to make a precipitate retreat, in which our loss was great; four Officers were dangerously wounded; two Captains were taken, and the Chevalier de Bathisile Mezieres was killed on the spot. This ambush obliges us to renounce the project of Olmetta, and to confine ourselves to Olmetta, on the one side, and Biguglia on the other. It is said that Paoli hath caused his Secretary John

Maffei to be hanged, he having formed a plot to carry him off and deliver him to the French; and that Paoli had dismissed the Grand Chancellor, father of the traitor: Others say, that the Secretary had attempted to poison him."

BOSTON, Jan. 19.

Advice, so late as the 10th of October, mention, that the select men of the several provinces were gone home.

That the convention assembly had desolved themselves, and continue only to meet as amicable friends to adjust their disputes;

That part of the troops had been quartered in the castle and barracks, and the remainder of them in some old empty houses.

That the inhabitants had been ordered to bring in their arms, which in general they had complied with; and that those who were in possession of any after the expiration of a notice given them, were to take the consequence.

The Reports of the Removal of some of the Governors in North-America, has subsided; and we hear his Excellency the Governor of this Province has received the fullest Assurances of the Royal Approbation of his Conduct.

With Capt. Rowland came over the commissions for new American Judges of the Admiralty, viz. Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Esq; for New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Connecticut. Hon. Jonathan Sewal, Esq; for Nova-Scotia, Quebec, &c. Hon. Jared Ingersoll, Esq; for New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; and Hon. Augustus Johnston, Esq; for North and S. Carolina, East and West Florida. the salaries of each £.600 ster. per annum, payable out of the fines and forfeitures in America: If that fund should prove insufficient, then the deficiency is to be made up by draughts on the Treasurer of the navy, payable out of the proceeds of men of war's old stores, &c.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 17th.

"You will see by his Majesty's speech and the addresses of both houses of parliament, which accompany this letter, that the King, Lords and Commons have unanimously determined to maintain inviolate the supreme authority of the legislature of Great-Britain, over every part of the dominions of his Majesty's crown. I informed you in my letter of August 30th, that the parliament would never give up their right of taxation; indeed, it was never even expected by the most ignorant partizans, either of administration or of the opposition on this side the Atlantic; though our brethren in America seem to have demanded it.

"Having mentioned the opposition, I must let you know that altho' they oppose the Ministry, they are not at bottom your friends; they find fault that they may be in power, and when that is obtained, they must support government and the supreme right of Parliament; and then they are your opponents.—It is said here, that you have already sowed the first seeds of independence, which can never be eradicated, unless speedy and vigorous measures are adopted by Parliament.—Your opposers are numerous, loud, and vehement; your friends are few, and hardly know what to say; for few persons here deny the Parliament's right of taxation. Yet you will certainly have a calm, dispassionate hearing; but you will appear before friends jealous of their disputed rights: before friends who are greatly and justly alarmed, by your behaviour, and, above all, by your claim of exemption from the jurisdiction of the British Parliament.

"It is also believed, the former concessions, which our generosity granted to your petitions, have occasioned your late arrogance and claims.—Happy would it have been both for Britain and America, if you had behaved with more moderation and temper! you ought to have known and studied better the character of the British nation, it is long before they can be stimulated to wrath, they must be repeatedly insulted, but when once roused, that House which by the single word war, hath often shook the world, from pole to pole, can easily with another for ever silence American claims." [Much Impudence, and little Sense.]

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of distinction in London, to his friend in this town dated Nov. 18, 1768.

"I hope as the troops are quietly landed, and as there will be no occasion for them, they will soon be removed; which will give me great satisfaction. I think you will soon have your assembly restored, which will be a healing measure.—Yesterday, I met a number of the friends of America and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that they inform me, the House were coming about in favour of America very fast; though the House was at first greatly alarmed by his Majesty's speech. The King has seen your petition, which will, with the rest of the colonies petitions be brought before the Parliament.

Jan. 23. The papers brought by Capt. Scott,

have many pieces relating to American Affairs: Among others a particular account of the proceedings of the late town meeting.—The letter from the Boston selectmen.—Proceedings of the convention.—Also the proceedings of the governor and council, relative to quatering the Kings troops, &c.—Address of the council to general Gage.—Journal of occurrences in Boston after the arrival of the men of war and troops, &c.—A writer in one of the papers, speaking of American affairs, says,—"That the loss of our American commerce would shake Great-Britain to her very foundation; and that resentment will make men avenge themselves even to their own injury, are truths that can not be questioned. Should then the Americans, actuated to revenge, by ill treatment, determine to to consume none of our manufactures! but turn that labour, which was before employed in the production of raw materials for us, to the sole purposes of raising food and raiment for themselves such a conduct might injure them but it would ruin us. Deprived of her commercial pillars, this Island would sink with all her mighty honours. She has lost her virtue, which was her best support; and with her commerce, she must fall for ever.—"

From letters, public prints, &c. bro't by Capt. Scott, we learn, that Asia was swimming in blood.—That the affairs of Europe were in a critical situation, the Turks, Russians, Poles, &c. actually engaged in hostilities, which with the conduct of France respecting Corsica, made many apprehend that the war would soon become general:—That the affairs of America so engrossed the attention of the M—r and nation, that it was thought they would endeavour to keep out of the war until they were happily settled:—That the colonies, and this province and town in particular, had been most grossly misrepresented from hence; but that pens had not been wanting at home to set G. B. and the C—m—s characters and conduct in their true light. The M—y had been led to apprehend that this town had been actually in arms, and the province ready for setting up an independency; that the transactions of our Town-meeting was to encourage the same; and the convention in Boston an actual assumption of the powers of government:—That since they had received authentick accounts of their proceedings, and seen the Boston Journal of Occurrences, the prejudices raised by those false and wicked representations had greatly subsided, and our friends and advocates were daily increasing; that the convention was look'd upon and considered by the judicious as a most salutary measure, calculated to prevent rash proceedings, and a legal procedure for the redress of grievances:—That some persons among us had represented to Adm—l—n that the peaceable landing of the troops should be imputed to our weakness and fears, rather than our loyalty and concern to prevent the evils of a civil war, which by the rashness of some might have been precipitated, and that they had nothing now to do but to follow the blow, and we should be soon ready to submit to every thing they might think proper to impose, especially if they at the same time would support and enlarge the American fund, whereby new pensions might be granted, new officers appointed, and present salaries increased:—That anonymous papers had gone from hence to L—d H—lls—gh, scandalizing and abusing the most respectable among us, which his L—d—p had sent back to G. B. to enquire into:—That G. B's, representations had involved the M—y especially the American S—y, in great embarrassments, which had led him to order a particular account of all the pretended transactions to be sent him, from the beginning of December before last, supported with proper vouchers; which plainly shews that G. B. is now put upon the defensive, but from his known knack of taking private depositions, it requires the serious attention not only of this town, but as we have no assembly, of his Majesty's Council, and the whole province.—That the friends of the nation are heartily desirous of having all disputes with us amicably settled; some of whom have advised us that it is in our power to get all things put upon their old footing, if this will now satisfy us; that nothing will more promote this happy effect than a continuance of our orderly and legal behaviour, and strictly adhering to our agreement respecting the consumption or non-importation of British manufactures, at the same time exhibiting to the world, by a constitutional conduct, that we can never be persuaded by any M— to sell or be inveigled out of our just rights and privileges; and that with the help of providence, we will not suffer them to be wrested from us illegally by any power upon earth.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Oct. 31.
Respecting the non-importation of goods by the gentlemen of your province, &c. for a considerable time, we think must work for the good of the whole. We can't help thinking it the most judicious step that has yet been taken by the colonies—we hope in the course of the coming winter, our American

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friends will be on, that every one of them uneasiness with a happy result and are very red
Extract of a letter
"We think not to import have taken; and see with true particularity, and the American carpet, we are be settled to be extremely h thereto."
Extract of a letter
I was this day accounts from and the steps If you are all your point, and you don't stand you will mislead give up the pe bly; if you have many friends however, a thiament is now
Extract of a letter to his Friend
The Application near universal, is yet in suspension moderate temper conduce to their appear to be p Penitions.
"Tho' they yet there is a p cation warm de
Extract of a letter Distinct
The King with the rest of fore Parliament
Extract of a letter
All the Circ before the Pa hopes of your vention, it wa had a salutary right to discl tal acts."
Extract of a letter
"We have nal-wife, of the to our much in just Observatio and the Account vention, the known;—the prevailed is now made a Motion Wilkes, but your Power to tutional Acts m Resolution to of our Manufa I must greatly Times will be are indefatigat will shew you v able Friends an Change in the D. F*****
Extract of a journal
A Journal printed in the is enamoured Members of P favour—all be resolute res has declared th the Parliament that when the Your friends w riod, you fors servitude, the I rejoice singul It affords me r our present dis for, had I he sneer we shall &c.—I do ne should suffer it have delivered assert that you would forsake P. S. I hav what has come

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friends will be set at ease. It is the general opinion, that every circumstance that (reasonably) gives them uneasiness will be fairly attended to. We with a happy termination of the present dissensions, and are very respectfully yours.
Extract of a letter, dated Nov. 10, from one of the first Houses in London.

"We think the determinations of the colonists not to import goods, the most judicious step they have taken; and must work for general good. We see with true concern the distress of your town particularly. But as the parliament is now sitting, and the American affairs to come speedily on the carpet, we are not without hopes, that matters will be settled to the wishes of both sides. We should be extremely happy in being any way instrumental thereto."

Extract of a letter from London per Capt. Scott.
I was this day at coffee-house, and saw the late accounts from Boston, especially the town meeting and the steps then taken, and think they are right; If you are all unanimous, I believe you will gain your point, and the acts will be repealed; but if you don't stand firm as one man, I shall be afraid you will miscarry. God grant that you may never give up the point of taxation by your own assembly; if you do, you are no longer free. You have many friends on this side, I hope a majority; however, a short time will determine it as our parliament is now met.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boston, dated Nov. 16 1768.

The Application for redress of Grievances are near universal, what reception they will meet with is yet in suspense; but certainly a calm, prudent, moderate temper, in supporting them will greatly conduce to their efficacy, tho' the Ministry do not appear to be pleased with the universality of the Petitions.

"Tho' the friends of America seem to increase, yet there is a powerful opposition, which will occasion warm debates in the Senate."

Extract of another Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction in London, dated Nov. 18.

The King has seen your Petition, which will with the rest of the Colonies Petitions be bro't before Parliament.

Extract of another Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction, dated November 19.

All the Circumstances of the Colonies will be laid before the Parliament, and I am not without hopes of your obtaining relief. As to the Convention, it was certainly a prudent measure and had a salutary effect, and you judged exceeding right to disclaim all authoritative and governmental acts."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated November 12.

"We have received a particular Account, Journal-wise, of the Parade of the Ships and Troops to our much injured Town, on which some very just Observations have been made; since which and the Account of the Dissolution of your Convention, the Intention of which is now better known;—that spirit of Bitterness which lately prevailed is now greatly subsided.—Lord B****n made a Motion in the House of C—to expel Wilkes, but without Effect.—You have it in your Power to relieve yourselves from all unconstitutional Acts made here, by a steady and determined Resolution to omit the Importation or Consumption of our Manufactures, which I heartily wish, though I must greatly suffer by such Resolutions.—The Times will soon change.—Mr. T**** and B**** are indefatigable in your Interest. The Papers will shew you we are not without benevolent and able Friends and Supporters. Great Prospects of a Change in the Ministry to our Advantage. Nov. 18.
D. F***** says, All will be right by and by—
Extract of another Letter dated London, Nov. 20.

A Journal of proceedings in Boston has been printed in the St. James's Chronicle, Mr. — is enamoured with the Bostonian conduct. Some Members of Parliament have been warm in your favour—all your Friends here would have you be resolute respecting non importation. D. F***** has declared the Pennsylvanians will come into it if the Parliament do not redress our grievances, and that when they do they will keep their agreement. Your friends will not forsake you at any critical period, you forfeit their Opinion of you by passive servitude, the Idea of which they cannot bear; I rejoice frugality is actually practised with you.—It affords me redoubled distress to find that we owe our present distress to those who are nursed among you, had I heard of some Persons, what I know for fact, I had disbelieved it, we are told with a sneer we shall soon have the company of Mr. O—, &c.—I do not believe it possible the Bostonians should suffer it.—It has been reported that you have delivered up your arms, I have ventured to assert that you neither have or will, your friends would forsake you for such an action.
P. S. I have just received great Pleasure, by what has come to my knowledge.—The Tide is

turning, and I think you may have Things on the old Footing.

NEW-YORK, February 2.
Monday 27th Jan. Capt. Cummings arrived here, in 16 Days from St. Eustatia, and acquaints us, That the missing Transport, from Cork for Boston, was arrived at St. Kitts, with the Loss of her Masts. The Night after Capt. Cummings came out of St. Eustatia, he passed by a Sloop, bound for Casco-Bay, but did not learn the Capt. Name.

Friday last ended the Election of Representatives for this City and County.—At closing the Poll, the State of it was as follows,

James De Lancey, Esq.	936
Jacob Walton,	931
John Cruger,	881
James Jauncey,	877
Philip Livingston,	666
John Morin Scott,	646
Pear Van Brug Livingston,	531
Theodorus Van Wyck, Esq.	118

The four Candidates, who had the Majority of Voices in their Favour, (three of whom had remarkably distinguished themselves in the late spirited Measures for supporting the Rights and Liberties of their Country, and the other a Gentleman, who has always approved himself a steady Friend to its true Interest and Prosperity) were attended from the City-Hall, by a vast concourse of People, with Music playing, and Colours displayed; in this Manner they proceeded down the Broad-Way, and through the main Street to the Coffee-House, being repeatedly saluted with loud Huzzas, and with every other demonstration of Joy, that could be shewn upon this happy and interesting Occasion.—The Brilliant Appearance of Ladies at the Windows.—The Number of principal Inhabitants who graced the Procession, and the Regularity and good Order with which the whole was conducted, exhibited one of the finest and most agreeable sights ever seen in this City.

After closing the Pole, the four Gentlemen elected, generously gave £. 100, for the Benefit of the Poor of this City, which was accordingly distributed.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor set out for Albany, in his Way to Sir William Johnston's,—having we hear some Business to settle with the Indians, before his return.

Before his Departure, we hear, in Consequence of a Petition from many respectable Inhabitants of the City, he granted a Pardon to —, who lay in Gaol, under Sentence of Death; some favourable Circumstances appearing in his Case.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,
CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAKERS-HILL:
sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French corks	Cork Soals for shoes
Short long ditto	Corks for women's clogs
Best velvet do.	Swimming corks
Common fine do.	Pickling, jar, Stone,
Phial do.	Mustard & sault bottle corks,
With all sorts of common	Floats for fishing nets
Corks, and brewers do.	

He has also imported from London, callimancoes, durants, ramies and shalloons; quilted petticoats,—also a neat assortment of jewellery and grocery, together with a good assortment of shop goods; Cinnamon cheese, fresh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning.

TO BE LET,
THE House that William Darlington lives in, in Beaver-Street: Inquire of John Alsop.

THIS is to inform William Cotton, a native of Scotland, who was a sailor on board the brigantine Minerva, Capt. William Sherman, from New-Haven to St. Croix, from February to May 1765, and was discharged at St. Croix; that if he will apply to Adam Babcock, at New-Haven, or to the Printer hereof, he will hear of something much to his advantage; the said Cotton is a short thick well set man, about 5 feet 4 inches high.—Any master of vessel that has seen the said Cotton, and can give any information where he may be found, is requested to inform the Printer hereof, of the same.

New-Haven, Jan. 1st, 1769. ADAM BABCOCK.

ON Wednesday the eighteenth of January last, run-away from the subscriber, an Irish servant-man, named James M'Donah, about twenty two years of age, a fair complexion, with dark brown hair, and about five feet five inches high: Had on when he went away, a dark coloured linsley jacket, leather breeches, white yarn stockings, a pair of soled shoes, a checked shirt; but it is supposed he will change his name and clothes, as usual. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have five pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me DANIEL TAYLOR, living at Newark Mountains.

By Permission of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.
BY THE AMERICAN COMPANY,
At the Theatre, in John Street, on Friday, the 1st of February, will be presented, a TRAGEDY, call'd,

ROMEO AND JULIET.
With the Funeral Procession, of JULIET,
To the Monument of the CAPULETS, and
A SOLEMN DIRGE.
The Vocal Parts by Miss Hallam, Mr. Woolly, Miss M. Storer, Mr. Wall, Mrs. Harman, &c.
In the Masquerade Scene, a Country Dance.

To which will be added, a Comedy, never acted there, call'd,
THE GUARDIAN.
Tickets to be had at H. Gaine's, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square; and of Philip Miller, Watch-maker, in the Broadway; near the Old Swago-Market—who attends at the Theatre every Day of Performance, from 4 o'clock in the Evening.

To be let from the first of May next,
THE dwelling house and appurtenances wherein Messrs. Hoffman and Ludlow, merchants now live, situate in Dock-Street, belonging to the estate of Garrit Van Horne, late of this city, deceased; by Ann Van Horne, in Chapel-Street.

To be LET, the first of May next,
THE House now in Possession of Mr. John Ernest, Merchant, in Dock-Street, near Coenties-Market:—Inquire of John Harris Cruger, who has to let, immediately,—a very good Store, on the Great-Dock. New-York, 1st Feb. 1769.

Run-away, on Sunday last, the 19th instant, from the subscriber, living at Flushing, on Long-Island, an Irish servant lad, named James Lawton, about 21 years old, his nose pretty long, a little pitted with the small-pox, short black hair, and of a dark complexion, pretty slender, and about 5 feet, 10 inches high: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, an old brown under waistcoat, the back parts of different colours, with two slips of velvet behind; a close brown kersey upper waistcoat, with breeches of the same; white stockings, half worn shoes, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said run-away, so that he may be had again, shall receive Forty shillings reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by — (61 64) ABRAHAM LAWRENCE.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,
THE house wherein Mr. Jacob Kemper lately lived, at the corner of Crown-Street, opposite the Old Swago-Market:—noted as an excellent stand for business, in which it has been long improved. The house is very convenient for a Family; having a good cellar and cellar kitchen; a stable and chair house adjoining, a pump and cistern in the yard, a grass plat, &c. &c. For further particulars inquire of Mr. John Marton, merchant, near the Fly-market; or of Doctor John Miller, near the premises.

Abraham Willson,
Peruke Maker and Hair Dresser,
TAKES this method to inform his customers, that he has lately removed from the Coenties-pier, in little Dock-Street, between the old Slip and Coenties-market, facing the pump, between the houses of Henry Deforest, block-maker, and William Crofford, cooper, where he continues to carry on his business as usual; any Gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being well attended.

Said Willson has for sale,—a few choice racoon skins, for hatters, also a new dwelling house, which he will sell on very reasonable terms;—pays ready money, for all sorts of shipping furs, and bees wax.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. John Heapy, late of Liverpool, deceased, by Book, Bond, or Note, are requested to make immediate Payment of the same, to Remsen and Van Alstyne; and those having Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be immediately settled.

New-Rochelle, Feb. 1st, 1769.
To the PUBLIC.
LATELY settled in this place, a French Clergyman, that can be well recommended, and has opened a Grammar-school, in the house late in the occupation of Mr. Abramff, wherein he proposes to teach the French language, together with Geography, ancient and modern History, to the youth of both sexes.—He also intends to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, with the Classics, in order to fit for the College those who are desirous of this part of education.—Proper care will be taken of the pupils' morals, and they may be boarded on very reasonable terms. The parents who will favour him with encouragement, may apply for further information, both in regard of the places of board, and manner of tuition, to the following Gentlemen, viz. Judge Bleecker, and Captain Bessley, Messrs. Vallade and De Bles, or any other Gentlemen of the place; and in New-York of Messrs. Anthony and John Bleecker, Merchants.

To be SOLD,
THE houses belonging to the late Co-partnership of Lott and Low, which if not sold before at private sale, will be exposed at public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 1st of this present month, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, viz.

The house and lot of ground wherein Abraham Lott, Esq. Treasurer now lives; also the store adjoining thereto, being very convenient and in a good situation for the dry good business.
Possession, and an indisputable title to the premises, will be given to the purchaser, the first day of May next; when the purchase money is to be paid, or bonds, with satisfactory security given for the same, as may best suit the purchaser.—For further particulars, or for viewing the premises, before the day of sale; apply to Abraham Lott, Treasurer, or to Isaac Low.

New-York, Feb. 1st, 1769.
To be let from the first May next,
A Very convenient House, in Stone-Street, now in the Possession of Capt. Hamilton, opposite the Post-Office.
Also, Another House and Bake House, with a very large Oven, back of Mr. George Elliott's.—For Particulars inquire of — (61 64) DAVID CLARKSON.

POETS CORNER.

MIDAS, we read, with wondrous Art of old,
Whate'er he touch'd at once transform'd to Gold;
This modern Statesmen can reverse with Ease,
Touch them with Gold, they'll change to what you please.

A Stray cow came to the manor
of Fordham, near King's Bridge, some time in July;
the owner may have her by proving the property, and
paying the charges to
Dec 1768. **SANSON DYCKMAN.**

Benjamin Booth,
Has imported in the General Gage, and the last Vessels from
England, a large and general Assortment of Merchandise,
suitable for the Season, which he sells on his usual low
Terms, for Cash:—He has for Sale, the best

ENGLISH and Russia Duck,
London Power,
Nails of all Sizes.

He begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, that he shall
remove on the 1st of February into the large new Store of
Mr. Peter Clopper, near the Corner of Maiden Lane, at the
Upper End of the Fly-Market.

PETER VIANEY,
Fencing and Dancing Master,
BEING entirely recovered of a Pleurisy,

which detained him for three Weeks past, proposes to
open both his private and public Schools on Monday next,
being the 31st current.

To be let, from the first of May next,
A Convenient Dwelling House in Broad-
Street, near the Exchange, with six Fire Places, and a
good Kitchen, with a dry Cellar under the Whole: Inquire
of Francis Pantton, opposite the said House, or Robert John-
son, in Princes-Street.

General Post-Office, New-York, 20th January, 1769.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given,
That the Mail for Falmouth, will be made up at this
Office on Saturday the 4th of February next, and will conti-
nue to be made up in the same Manner upon the first Sa-
turday in every Month, and the Packet-Boat order'd to sail
with it the next Day.

Great Inconveniences having arisen to the Public by re-
turning Letters for the Postage; it is now left at the Option
of the Writer to pay or not, beforehand, to any Part of his
Majesty's Dominions, either in Europe or America, except
to Gibraltar or Port-Mahon.

All Persons however are particularly to take Notice, that
Letters and Packets from any Part of America, for all Places
beyond the Seas, not in his Majesty's Dominions, are to pay
at the Office where they are put in, the full Post to London,
besides the foreign Rates they may be chargeable with, to
prevent the Necessity of their being opened and returned for
the Postage. By Command of the D. Post-Master General,
(60 63) **JAMES PARKER, Secretary.**

To be let and enter'd upon the first of May next,
THE house in which Nicholas Roosevelt now lives, at the
lower end of Thames-Street, on the wharf, fronting
the North River; the conveniences and commodiousness of
the situation exceeds any on the river; it fronts two slips one
of which is near 100 feet broad, and the greatest part of
the year is fill'd with boats and crafts from the Jerseys and
North River: the house will suit a merchant or shop keeper,
and great quantities of rum, sugar, molasses and salt, with
all manner of dry goods, have a ready vent; it is a roomy
convenient house, with 7 fire places, a large yard, in which
is a pump and cistern; a garden, and a grass plat; likewise
a silver-smiths shop to be let, and the tools of the trade to
be sold. Also to be sold by said Roosevelt, a parcel of
ready made silver large and small, viz. silver tea-pots, tea-
spoons, silver hilted swords, false boats, salts and shov-
els, soap spoons, both scollop and plain, table spoons,
tea tongs, punch ladles and strainers; milk pots, snuff boxes,
and sundry other small articles, (both gold and silver) as
buckles, clasps, buttons, broaches, rings and lockets, both
plain and set with paste, moco, &c. &c. which he will
sell very reasonably, as he intends declining business and
moving into the country this spring.

TO BE SOLD,
By **ISAAC LOW,**
GOOD Michilimackinac Beaver—Indian dress'd
Dear Skins, and a well assorted Store of Eu-
ropean Goods. 59 62

PURSUANT to an act of the Go-
vernors, the Council, and the General Assembly of the
Colony of New-York, entitled, an "Act to prevent frauds
in debtors: Notice is hereby given, that we Isaac Cora and
Joseph Bull, of the city of New-York, merchants, and Ben-
jamin Blagge, of the City of New-York, Esq;—have been
duly appointed Trustees for all the creditors of Gerrit Sp.
De Wint, of the Island of St. Thomas, in the West-Indies,
merchant; and we do pursuant to the directions of the said
act hereby require all persons who are indebted to the said
Gerrit Sp. De Wint, by the first day of April next, to pay
unto us the said Trustees, all such sum or sums of money,
which they owe to the said Gerrit Sp. De Wint, and deliv-
er all other effects of the said Gerrit Sp. De Wint, which
he, she, or they may have in their hands, power, or custody,
unto us the said Trustees.—Given under our hands, this
30th day of December, 1768.

ISAAC CORA,
JOSEPH BULL,
BEN. BLAGGE, Trustees.

NEW-YORK: Printed by **JOHN HOLT,** at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

City of New-York, New Street, (the Upper End)
October 31, 1768.

CAVE JONES,

CONVEYANCE and SCRIVENER:

TAKES this Method to acquaint

the Public in general, that having served a regular
Clerkship to the Profession of the Law in LONDON, and
assisted for four Years thereafter, the first Practitioners there;
He is that Time acquired the just Knowledge of the above
Business, and will in future prepare (in a perfect Manner)
Deeds for the absolute Conveyance of Property, Mortgages,
Wills, Deeds of Gift, Articles of Partnership, and all other
Instruments of Writing, to such Effect, as to prevent Dis-
putes and litigious Law-Suits, upon Terms (even at this
dreary Time) no Way exceptionable. Particulars whereof
will be made known upon Application at his Abode as above.
He would also assist Merchants, or others, in collecting their
Monies, either upon Commission or Agreement. And will
solicit Cash, if upon indisputable Security in this Province.
The Subscriber humbly hopes to receive Encouragement
from those capacitated, as being truly willing to assist all in-
digent Circumstances, so far as may possibly prove in his
Power. Any Favours conferred, will be most thankfully
received, and ever gratefully acknowledged, by
The Publick's truly obedient,
And very humble Servant,
CAVE JONES.

No evident Service rendered, no Reward requested.
Strict Secrecy may be depended upon. 61 64

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

plantation belonging to **George Hicks**, absconded, lying
opposite to Middletown Point, in East New-Jersey, will be
exposed to sale by way of public vendue, at the house of
Jurrott Wall, at Mount-pleasant, on Wednesday the first
day of March next. The said plantation contains about
120 acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-house, barn, a
very good bearing orchard, some very good salt meadow,
and not much of the land cleared. The vendue to begin
at one o'clock said day, where the conditions of sale will be
published: January the 16th, 1769. 59—62.

By us **JOHN BURROWS,**
JARRETT WALL, and } Auditors.
LEWIS FORMAN.

TO BE SOLD, By
JAMES ABEE,
For CASH only,

CHOICE Jamaica Spirits, and

West-India Rum, by the Hoghead; Muscovado and
Loaf Sugar by the Hoghead, Tierce or Barrel; Chocolate
by the Box, refined and Bloomary Iron, Nails of different
Sorts, Cotton Checks, best Velvet and common-Corks. Also,
Iron Pots, and Kettles, Chimney Backs, Sides, and Bottoms
of all Sizes, made at Vessuvius Furnace, at Newark in New-
Jersey, and allow'd by proper Judges to be far the best made
in America; likewise a choice Parcel of North-River Pipes
and Hoghead Staves, and Hoghead Heading, both dressed
and undressed:—a Parcel of choice Carolina Tar, in good
order for shipping. 59 62

Just imported from London, in the

SAMUEL DEALL,

In Broad-Street, opposite the End of Beaver-Street,

A General assortment of
kitchen garden feeds,
such as fine early Charle-
ton, marrow-fat, Spanish
morotto and blue union
pease
Broad Windsor and early
Lisbon beans
Red & white Spanish onion,
and leek
Fine orange carrot
Scarlet radish, and parsnip
Green and white, Coss and
cabbage lettuce
Fine colly flower, & red beet
Early sugar loaf, Yorkshire,
Battersey and red cabbage
Purple yellow and green favoy
Purple and white brocola
Fine curled endive or sickery
Century and rape seed, for
birds

ALSO:

Fine Durham flour of mus-
tard
Split pease
Scots barley, & oatmeal fresh
ground
Fine green and fouchong
teas, with
An assortment of hosiery,
millenary, haberdashery
and perfumery goods as
usual. —58 61—

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land lying

in Freehold, in the county of Mon-
mouth, East New-Jersey; containing about
six hundred acres, on which is a good house,
barn three orchards, and upwards of three
hundred acres of cleared upland and meadow.
The said tract is so situated, that it will an-
swer to make three farms or settlements; so that there may be a
sufficient quantity of clear upland and meadow, and plenty of good
timber to each part: The whole would suit any gentleman or far-
mer, the most part good land, lying in a good neighbourhood, a
healthy pleasant place, and as beautiful a prospect, as perhaps any
in the province. Any person who inclines to purchase, may have
the whole, or either of the parts, by applying to the subscriber
who lives on the premises.

JOHN ANDERSON.
ALSO to be sold, A tract of land lying in said Freehold, be-
longing to Joseph Newton, jun. containing as is supposed, about
sixty acres, the most part cleared, having on it a good orchard,
house, barn, and smith's shop (being a suitable place for a black-
smith, having been occupied by blacksmiths upwards of fifty years.)
Also near two hundred acres of wood land lying about a mile dis-
tant from the same.—Any person inclining to purchase, may ap-
ply to the subscriber for further particulars.
January 6, 1769. 58 61

JOHN ANDERSON.

Just published and to be sold
At the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

THE TRIAL at large of Captain

DANIEL DISNEY, For the barbarous and inhuman
Assassination of **THOMAS WALKER,** Esq; of Montreal:
In which the Circumstances of that most horrid Affair, are
particularly enumerated, and from the exquisitely judicious
Remarks of the Attorney General, at the opening of the
Cafe, and on the Evidence given before the Court, the
Reader is left in no Doubt as to the real perpetrators of that
execrable Fact.

TO BE LET.

FOR one or more years, from the first of
May next, the large convenient dwelling house, situated
in Broad-Street, near the Exchange, Now in the tenure of
Mr. Uriah Hendricks: For particulars enquire of James Van
Varck. 58—

WANTS A PLACE.

A Miller from London, who understands
both water and wind-mills, and likewise knows
both the English and Scotch method of making Oat-meal.
Any person that wants, may apply to the printer. 58 62.

Just imported, and to be sold by

JANE BLUNDELL,

Near the Fort.

PEASE —True early Char- ton marrow, and dwarf marrow fat. Beans —Large Windsor and others. Lettuces of all sorts—early cut, true cabbage, imperial and Silesia. Radish —Scarlet and short top'd. Colliflower —Best early and late. Cabbage —early—Battersey, sugar loaf, Yorkshire and Dutch; late—Best Russia, Drum, large late, true red, green and yellow curl'd Savoy; and Scotch Cale. Onion —White Spanish and	strawberry. Leeks Carrot —True orange. Parsnip. Turnip —Early Dutch, large field and late. Spinage —Broad leaf'd and round. Celery —Italian and solid. Beets —Red and white. Parsley —Curl'd & Hambro'. Grafs —Double tongued: Multard—White. Grafs Seeds. Clover —Broad red, and fine white Dutch. Lucern. A L S O, Split pease, oatmeal grots, and the best of oatmeal, fresh ground.
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Connecticut, &c. & Norwalk, 9th January, 1769.

THE creditors of Mr. Evan

Cameron, late of said Norwalk, deceased, are here-
by notified, that the Commissioners appointed by the Court
of Probate for the district of Fairfield, to receive and ex-
amine the claims of the creditors to the estate of said deceased,
which is represented insolvent; have appointed to meet for
that purpose, at the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Thacher,
inn-holder in said Norwalk, on the first Wednesdays of Fe-
bruary and March, and on the second Wednesdays of April
next.

JOSEPH PLATT, } Commissioners.
ASA SPALDING,

Just imported from the Maker, and original Inventor, now

in London, the rightly prepared and improved

LIQUID TRUE BLUE.

THIS Preparation will give to Silk if white,

a most beautiful Blue; if yellow a fine Green; if Red
or Pink, a rich and agreeable Purple, by a Method so per-
fectly easy, as renders it useful to all Families, only pouring
a little of the Liquid into a Quantity of Water, no matter
how large, and whether it be hot or cold, and the Silk will
immediately Drain the Dye from the Water, and become of
the lively Colours mentioned above: A Phial is fully suffi-
cient for a complete Suit, but as for other small Things, as
Hats, Shades, Ribbons, &c. a Phial will serve many Times,
and if well cork'd up will always keep good. It is pro-
vided with Directions that shews not only how to manage
the Dye, but also the Silk, that it may be finished to Perfection.
—To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Mr. Noz, L.
Bookeller, and by the Printer hereof, in New-York, where
all Dealers in the British Plantations may be supplied; and
may have a Specimen of the Colours, with the Hand and
Seal of Mr. FALCK, Inventor, and principal Proprietor of
this Liquid, which serves as a Certificate to all Venders in
the British Dominions, to guard against Counterfeits
Price 3s. 6d. New-York Currency.

Mr. Falck begs Leave to observe, that it is his Original In-
vention, first made Public in New-York, 1766, and since in
England. He returns his sincere Thanks to the Ladies and
the Public in General, for the kind Reception he has met
with; he has brought it to its Perfection, and will make it
his study to give continual Satisfaction. He earnestly cau-
tions the Public against the Impositions of Counterfeits, which
have appeared in New-York since his Absence, (an Inconve-
nience which Useful Inventions generally labour under by
Quacks, whose Study it is to impose on the Public) which he
hopes will be attended to, and the Counterfeit treated with
that Contempt it deserves. 59—

WHEREAS the Rev. John Smith, Minister of the Gospel in
Rye and the White Plains, is possessed of a Piece of Still for
the help of distracted Persons, and has been for many Years suc-
cessful in the Cure of them, but being advanced in Years and very in-
firm,—has therefore communicated his Still to his Son William
Hooker Smith, who hereby informs the Public, that he lives at the
White Plains, and is ready to serve in such Cases, on reasonable
Terms; any Persons whose Friends or Relations may stand in Need
of his Relief and Help in so deplorable a Case, either at his own
House or elsewhere: And as my Father has relieved a Number of
Persons who have been given up as incurable, who have been un-
der the Direction of the ablest Physicians in New-York and else-
where, and as this is a peculiar Piece of Still, beside the common
Practice; shall be obliged to any Person of the Faculty that will
recommend. I would further inform the Public, that I can almost
infallibly determine the curable Persons by an Examination of the
Age, Inclination, Constitution, Shape and Make of the Head, &c.
For Particulars, any Person desirous may inquire of Mr. Isaac
Eyeman, in New-York. **WILLIAM HOOKER SMITH.**
White Plains, Sept. 29, 1768. 44 63

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* Calvin's Testim

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
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THE ANATOMIST. Number XVI.

Continuation of the Church of England's Appeal to the Church of Protestants.

The withdrawing totally from the Church of England would more effectually introduce Popery, than all the works of Bellarmine.

MR. EGERTON.

All the reformed Churches in the world have a venture in this bottom; which, if compared to a fleet, the Church of England must be acknowledged to be the Admiral. And if it go ill with this Church, so as that it miscarry, there is none of the Churches of CHRIST this day under heaven, but are like to feel it.

MR. BRINSLEY.

Oh! that I could prevail with you to lay sadly to heart the great sin of divisions, and that the leaders and encouragers thereof—would leave off their reviling the government Ecclesiastical, and the Ministers that conform, &c.

DR. BRYAN.

HOW little of the spirit of those Non-Conformists, quoted in my motto, the Centinel is possessed of, need not, by this time, be observed to impartial readers. Far from allowing the Church of England the rank of Admiral in the Protestant fleet, he will not give her so much as the privilege of a cock-boat; but is for turning her adrift, without any commanding officer she can acknowledge, and that too in a rotten and leaky condition; her whole works being "corrupted," &c.—cruel and un-fair like man; that will not even take her in tow, but seems desirous to behold her sink before his eyes!

That there is not the least shadow of ground, either in law or reason, for the clamour he has set up, to deprive our Church in the colonies of her mode of governing and ordaining her own clergy, hath been amply shewn; and I am now considering the heavy charge of having "corrupted and obscured the pure word of GOD with human inventions,"—whereby he endeavours to complete his triumph over our Church, by representing her as unfit to have even a being, much less a well being, among reformed Christians.

As this charge is general, I have thought it sufficient to give it a general answer, and to shew, "that it stands refuted by the testimonies of almost every Protestant denomination of men upon earth, except a few restless fanatics, in our own country,"—whether the Centinel means "corruption" in point of government, or in rites, ceremonies and doctrine.

As to the first head, the pure and primitive nature of Episcopal government, I have, in the preceding number, given several eminent testimonies from Calvin himself, and some of the principal Reformers abroad. I now add some others, before I proceed to the second point, and Calvin shall once more lead the van.

"As we have shewn, says he*, there is a three fold ministry commended to us in the scripture; so whatever Ministers the ancient Church had, it distinguished them into three orders, Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons."

PETER DU MOULIN, an eminent professor in the French Church, thus expresses himself—"Touching Ecclesiastical polity, we do not refuse to acknowledge those for pure and true Churches, where equality of Ministers is not observed.--- Peter Martyr, Calvin, Beza, Zanchius, &c. (continues he) have often written letters full of respect to the English Prelates. Our adversaries unjustly accuse us to be enemies to the Episcopal order. For we must be altogether ignorant in history, if we do not know that antiquity speaks honourably of that degree. Eusebius witnesseth, that a year after our Lord's death, James, our Lord's brother, was Bishop of Jerusalem." &c.—And after mentioning many more of the ancient Bishops—he concludes thus—"If we sometimes speak against the authority of Bishops, we condemn not Episcopal order in itself, but speak only of the corruptions the Church of Rome has introduced into it."

Monsieur CLAUDE, another learned foreigner, writing to the Bishop of London, candidly declares—"We are so very far from believing that a man cannot live with a good conscience under your discipline, and Episcopal government, that

* Calvin's Institutions, chap. 4.

"in our ordinary practice we make no difficulty, neither to bestow our chairs, nor to commit the care of our flocks to Ministers received and ordained by my Lords the Bishops, as might be justified by a great number of examples, both old and new."

"It is enough for us to know that the same divine Providence, which, by an indispensable necessity and by the conjuncture of affairs, did, at the beginning of the Reformation, put our Churches under Presbytery, hath put yours under Episcopacy; and as we are assured that you do not despise our simplicity, so neither ought we to oppose your pre-eminence—I hope then you will make all the world see, and convince the most incredulous, that you (the Bishops) have piety, zeal and the fear of GOD, and that you are worthy labourers and servants of JESUS CHRIST. This is the testimony which all good men do already give you; and none, how spiteful soever he be, dares to contradict it." [N. B. Spiteful Whigs, and spiteful Centinels, did not then exist, else they would have dared to contradict it.]

It is remarkable above, that Monsieur CLAUDE ascribes their form of Presbyterian government in their Churches, to that indispensable necessity, under which divine Providence put them, by the conjuncture of affairs at the Reformation, and not to any choice or preference of that form. And certain it is, that they would most willingly have embraced Bishops as their Governors, if they had not been hindered by the policy, or rather iniquity, of the civil powers. This we are expressly told by Dr. DU MOULIN, son of the famous PETER above mentioned. In the preface to his father's book on the novelty of Popery—"There was, says he, a time when some of their prime men, feeling the inconveniences that follow the want of Ecclesiastical subordination, moved Cardinal Richlieu to place it among them, who flatly denied to give way to it, saying, if you had that order, you would look too like a CHURCH."

Nay, PETER MARTYR (Epist. 57 ad Bez.) and also the same Dr. DU MOULIN, tells us, that the Reformed Church, in the Bishoprick of Troyes, as soon as the Prelate began to forsake the errors of Popery, did "unanimously acknowledge and receive him as a true Bishop, and their Diocesan; and his authority and piety, did great service to the Church of CHRIST. Praised be GOD (continues Martyr) who takes these methods to govern and advance the kingdom of his son."

In short, it was only the state, and not their religious persuasion, that prevented the French Protestants from having Episcopal government. For the aforesaid Bishop of Troyes, Cardinal Castillon, and Sangelatus, having turned Protestants, and continued to act as Bishops, among the reformed Churches for some time, were forced by the secular power to withdraw, and betake themselves to a private station.

The above testimonies being from eminent Divines of the principal Churches abroad, whose government is Presbyterian, we need not speak of those reformed foreign Churches, whose government is Episcopal; their own practice being the greatest testimony in our favour. And if we consider the importance of the latter, such is those of Denmark, Sweden, the dominions of the Elector of Saxony and Brandenburg, of the great house of Lunenburg, and the many imperial cities of Germany, &c. they will far outweigh, in the scale of Protestantism, all the former, viz.—the Presbyterian or Calvinist Churches in Switzerland, the Lower Palatinate, and those comparatively few of France and Holland, who are of the same persuasion. Yet we do not despise those Calvinist Churches, but regard them as a considerable branch of the Reformation, and esteem them for their candor (already noticed) towards the Church of England; it being from their rigid brethren among ourselves, and those chiefly of modern stamp, that we meet with the principal opposition. For some of the eminent old Non-Conformists expressed themselves very differently of Episcopacy; whereof I shall at present, mention only three.

MR. GOODWIN confesses, "that there was more of the truth and power of religion, under the late

* See Bingham's French Church's Apology, who cites Spondanus, Thuanus, &c. as his authorities.

"prelatical government, than in all the reformed Churches of the world besides."

MR. TOMAS says,—"I think all that are acquainted with the history of things in the last age, will acknowledge that more good hath been done to the souls of men, by the preaching of Usher, Abbot, Jewell, and some other Bishops, than ever was done by the most rigid Separatists—promoters of the way of the Churches congregational."

Even the famous BAXTER says,—"When I think what learned, holy, incomparable men, abundance of the old Conformists were, my heart riseth against the thought of separating from them—such as Bishop Jewell, Bishop Grindal, Bishop Hall, &c.—Yea and the Martyrs too, as Cranmer, Ridley, Hooper, &c."—

If any testimony from the Reformers of our own Church, to whom even our opponents give such applause, might be admitted; those of Cranmer and Jewell themselves ought not be passed over.

The former being asked—"Whether a Bishop can make a Priest?" he replied, "We read not that any other, not being a Bishop, hath, since the beginning of CHRIST'S Church, ordained a Priest."

Likewise Jewell, in his confession of the English Church, says,—"We believe that there be divers degrees of Ministers in the Church, whereof some be Deacons, some Priests, some Bishops."

Nay, if the voice of all the Bishops at the Reformation, joined to the voice of the legislature, might have weight, as the sentiment of the wiser part of the nation—we have it in these words—"It is evident to all men, diligently reading the holy scriptures, and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been three orders of Ministers in the Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; and that they have ever been held in reverend estimation."

Were we to go back to the first age of the Church, we could bring a cloud of witnesses; some of whom (as Clemens Romanus, who lived in the year 65) expressly intimate, that the order of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, in the Christian Church, had a reference to the orders of High-priest, Priests, and Levites, under the old oecumeny. And had this institution nothing divine in it, as appearing to carry some resemblance of the celestial hierarchy, or the order of Archangels, Angels, &c. ministering under CHRIST in the Church triumphant; but were merely an innocent human accommodation to the Jewish Ecclesiastical polity, as was done in some other matters of rites, &c. for a time, by the decisions of the Apostles themselves; yet still it is far more reasonable, than to think that a perfect parity of Ministers, on the Presbyterian model, without any distinction of orders, and so repugnant to the whole oecumeny of GOD'S ancient Church (which was a type of his son's Church, and both of the Church triumphant) should all at once be instituted by CHRIST and his APOSTLES.

Whoever will suppose this, hath invincible objections to overcome. If there were not a word in scripture to decide the matter. For, if Presbyterian government was instituted by CHRIST, and yet Episcopacy, as is confessed on all hands, was the sole model of Church government in less than 200 years after; "What universal cause can be assigned for this universal apostasy—this strange pretended alteration? Were all the Presbyters, the whole world over, so very ignorant as not to know the will of CHRIST, or so desperately weak and wicked, as, contrary to knowledge and conscience, to conspire against themselves,"—to resign up to a few ambitious brethren, that authority which CHRIST had given in common to his Ministers; nay, to resign it up at once, in every place, at many thousand miles distance from each other; and that quietly too, without opposition, without contradiction, and without the least vestige of history to record so marvellous a revolution? Nay, more than this, could they all agree, for the deception of pos-

† Sion College Visited. ‡ Thodulin. § Baxter's Defence. Seeing then, such is the confession, even of the most rigid Non-Conformists, we may conclude there was not an impossibility for Bishops to be good even in old times.—That they are not worse now, and neither less learned, less moderate, but even more so, and better acquainted with the rights of conscience, under the spirit of modern laws, and regulations, and toleration principles, are things, all the candid part of mankind will most readily allow. ¶ Strype's Life of Cranmer.

to be sold at the Exchange, large of Captain the barbarous and inhuman I K K K, Eiq. of Montreal, that most horrid Affair, are the exquisitely judicious al, at the opening of the ven before the Court, the the real erPpetrators of that

LET. ars, from the first of ent dwelling house, situated ge, Now in the tenure of ular enquire of James Van

PLACE. on, who understands ls,—and likewise knows hoth of making Oatmeal, uly to the printer. 50 61.

to be sold by N D E L L, FORT.

Strawberry, Leeks arrot—True orange. arsnip. Turnip—Early Dutch, large field and late. Pinage—Broad leaf'd and round. Celery—Italian and solid. Peets—Red and white. Parsley—Cur'd & Hambro'. Fraisi—Double tongued: Mustard—White. Graft Seeds. Dover—Broad red, and fine white Dutch. Cucum.

A L S O, split peas, oatmeal grotts, and the best of oatmeal, fresh ground.

January, 1769. of Mr. Evan orwalk, deceased, are here- ers appointed by the Court airfield, to receive and exa- o the estate of said deceased, have appointed to meet for use of Mr. Daniel Thacher, the first Wednesdays of Fe- second Wednesday of April PLATT, Commissioners.

and original Inventor, now pared and improved UE BLUE.

give to Silk if white, yellow a fine Green; if Red Purple, by a Method so per- p all Families, only pouring antity of Water, no matter ot or cold, and the Silk will e Water, and become of ove: A Phial is fully suffi- for other small Things, as hial will serve many Times, ays keep good. It is pro- not only how to manage e may be finished to Perfec- and Retail by Mr. NOZL, areof, in New-York, where ous may be supplied; and blours, with the Hand and and principal Proprietor of Certificate to all Venders in against Counterfeits currency.

ve, that it is his Original In- w-York, 1766, and since in e Thanks to the Ladies and kind Reception he has met perfection, and will make it action. He earnestly cauti- ons of Counterfeits, which e his Absence, (an Inconve- generally labour under by ose on the Public) which he e Counterfeit treated with

th, Minister of the Gospel in possessed of a Piece of Skill for has been for many Years succe- advanced in Years and very in- his Skill to his Son William the Public, that he lives at the in such Cases, on reasonable or Relations may stand in Need able a Case, either at his own ther has relieved a Number of incurable, who have been un- cians in New-York and effe- of Skill, beside the commo- person of the Faculty that will m the Public, that I can almo- sents by an Examination of the ge and Make of the Head, &c. ous may inquire of Mr. Isaac LLIAM HOOKER SMITH.

all Sorts of Printing adth are inserted for portion.

terity, to corrupt the very histories that existed before, and make them declare in direct opposition to the former mode of government, that Episcopacy (this newly erected, or newly usurped, mode) had existed in the Church from the beginning? Was there not one Presbyterian, in all those times, to oppose this usurpation, to transmit his testimony to others, or to save one ancient record from the universal innovation?

Surely such another change as this was never known among mankind; and Presbyterians, in those ancient times, must have been very different from those of the present day, if they had thus tamely suffered it. We cannot now even make known our desire to have Episcopal government in Episcopal Churches (a thing no way injurious to others) without whole volumes of opposition, some of which may chance to reach to posterity. Could a Presbyterian of ours now, or a Presbyterian of our antagonists, usurp the whole government and right of ordination over them and us, through this whole continent, and no opposition be made; no record remain of the change, or no history be left to tell it to posterity? Yet all these invincible difficulties, and more, are implied, in supposing CHASE and his Apostles to have instituted a parity of Ministers, and the Presbyterian model at the beginning; and that this model was soon afterwards laid aside in the aforesaid unaccountable manner. The consideration of which, made the great CHILLINGWORTH (from whom part of the above argument is taken) conclude his demonstration of Episcopacy in the following strong and incomparable manner.

"When I shall see, therefore, all the fables in the metamorphoses acted, &c.—When I shall see all the Democracies and Aristocracies in the world lie down and sleep, and awake into monarchies; then will I begin to believe that Presbyterian government, having continued in the Church during the Apostles times, should presently after (against the Apostles doctrines, and the will of CHRIST) be whirled about like a scene in a masque, and transformed into Episcopacy," &c.

But the truth is, that Presbyterian government can boast no such antiquity; for our great-grandfathers remembered its birth, and could count its pedigree from a less honourable stock!

BOSTON, January 2.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

THIS Day the Court of Admiralty for the Trial of the Libels against Mr. Hancock and others, on Presumption that a few Pipes of Madeira Wine had been landed, more than was entered, again sat, and a Number of Witnesses were examined by the Court, in a most extraordinary and curious Manner; Mr. Hancock's nearest Relations, and even his Tradesmen were summoned as Evidences; but nothing turning up, that could support the Libel against him, the Court was again adjourned to the 4th Instant, for a further Examination:—The C—m—rs still continue their infamous *Fishery*, tho' with little Hopes of Success.

A Vessel, which was loaded and just upon sailing for the West-Indies, has been lately seized, by Order, as it is said, of the C—m—rs, to the great Damage of the concern'd in the present Adventure, only on Supposition that a Voyage or two before, some Wines brought from the Western Islands, had been landed out of her, without an Entry, and paying the Duties; which Americans look upon as illegal and unconstitutional, being laid not for the Regulation of Trade, but for the *express Purpose of a Revenue*. The Duty upon Wines from the Western and Portugal Islands, is Seven Pounds Sterling per Ton; half the Value of some of those Wines; while the Duty in England on the best Portugal Wines is not half that Sum; This is at once destroying our Trade with those Islands, which took off great Quantity of our Lumber and Fish, and often enabled us to make Remittances to Great Britain, in Wines, direct, or in a circular Way of Trade, which the heavy Duty now presents; there being no draw-back allow'd on Exportation: Those *Restrictions* and *Incumbrances* must prove as baneful to the Mother Country as to the Colonies: the depriving us of any Article of Remittances, must lessen the Importation of British Manufactures in the same Proportion.

Jan. 3. A Letter signed by upwards of Two Hundred of the Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia, has been transmitted to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain, acquainting them that they look upon the late Statutes, imposing Duties on Paper, Glass, &c. as unconstitutional and destructive of their Rights, as their Brethren and British Subjects; which the Assembly of their Province, have, with Decency and Firmness remonstrated against, to the British Legislature; they also represent in a clear and striking Manner the

impolicy of those Acts, and the other Burdens and Restrictions upon Trade; that unless they are speedily relieved from those unnatural and useless Fetters, it is their serious and candid Opinion the Commerce between Great Britain and her Colonies, must of necessary Consequence greatly diminish, and as they add, the general Importation of Goods, suddenly cease.—It is our hearty Wish, that the mild and cautious Efforts of the Philadelphia Merchants, may be equally effectual with the more spirited and disinterested Measures of their Brethren in the neighbouring Colonies, to obtain immediate Relief; or in case of a contrary Effect, serve to convince them of the Justice, as well as Necessity of carrying their Significant intimation into speedy execution. The Instructions of the Freeholders of the City and County of New-York, and of Queen's County, to their Representatives in the General Assembly, now sitting, being replete with patriotic Sentiments; and discovering their Disposition to confirm the present happy Union subsisting between the Colonies; have been read with pleasure, and as they convey the political Sentiments of so great a Part of that respectable Province; we flatter ourselves, that their Assembly, before their present Session is ended, will fully harmonize with their Constituents therein, which they have till now been prevented from doing, by frequent Prorogations.

We have the Pleasure to find that the General Assembly of South-Carolina, with respect to the Massachusetts Circular Letter, have acted with their usual Spirit, and in a Manner becoming the Dignity of the Representatives of a Free People; their whole Proceedings relative thereto, have been transmitted to the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Speaker of the late House of Assembly of this Province, with a Letter from the Hon. Speaker of that House—the greatest Part of which is as follows,—

S I R,

It is with a Satisfaction equal to the Importance of the Subject, that I obey the Order of the House, in informing you of their unanimous Resolutions upon the Subject Matter of your Letter; In acquainting you of their entire Approbation, of the Measures taken by the late House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, to obtain a Redress of our Grievances; and in thanking the Members of that House, in their Name, for communicating to their Fellow Subjects and Sufferers, in this, and the other Provinces, their Proceedings upon that trying Occasion. I inclose you the Journals of the Proceedings of our House of Assembly, during the short, but interesting Period of their Existence, as printed by their Order: Which must convince the impartial World, that they have acted with Duty and Affection to his Majesty, at the same Time, that they have supported with Firmness, the Rights they hold under the Constitution.—The House was dissolved by Proclamation in the Evening of the Day, that they entered into their Resolutions.—This Method of Proceeding, may for a Time involve the Province in some Difficulties; but I trust that nothing which the Ministry can invent, will ever prevail upon a Commons House of Assembly of South-Carolina, tamely to surrender the Liberties and Privileges of the People, to any Power upon Earth. I am, Sir, with great Respect,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,

P. MANIGAULT.

Those who have distinguished themselves in our Assembly, by their Zeal for the Rights of their Constituents, and of America in general, cannot but receive a very sensible Pleasure from such weighty and honourable Testimonies, to the Justice of their Sentiments, and the Importance of the Cause in which they have shewn such Firmness; while they have been represented to Administration, by some among ourselves, as the Dregs of a Faction, confined even to a single Town in this Province. It is universally acknowledged, that Lord Hillsborough's Letter was a most impolitic Measure, and that it has had an Effect directly contrary to his Lordship's Intentions: Nor is it to be supposed that this and similar Measures would have been taken, had those upon whose Representation his Lordship formed his Idea of American Affairs, transmitted him a just and candid Account of them; those Persons ought therefore to be answerable for the Dishonour and Embarrassments, which their own Representations have occasioned.

Jan. 5. The Court of Admiralty on Mr. Hancock's Libels, sat Yesterday, and again this Day, by Adjournments; the Examination of Witnesses still continues; It is said they have been summoned by Orders given immediately by the Commissioners, and by the Warrants which the Commissioners had taken out blank, and filled up with such Names as had been kept secret, even from the Register, and their own Advocate;—adjourned to Saturday.

A Vessel with Molasses, owned by a Merchant in this Town, which had been obliged to put into Sa-

lem, by stress of Weather, reported her Cargo there; as she was proceeding for this Port, where the same was to be legally entered, at the Customs-House, she was taken by one of our little Guarda Coastas, the Captain of which it is said gave a £.100 Sterling for his Commission, and is detained on the frivolous Pretence, that in searching her, they found three or four Casks of Molasses more than was reported at Salem, tho' the Entry was to be made in this Port.

A Coasting Sloop owned in George Town, at the Eastward, when proceeding to that Place, was stoped and searched by one of our Guarda Coastas, having some Goods on board which were not specified in her Clearance, she has been seized and now detained, its to be feared, to the Distress of many Inhabitants there, who being remote from Supplies, depended on receiving by her the chief Part of their Winter Provisions and Stores: Formerly our Coasting Vessels going from one Part of the Province to another, did not clear out; lately it has been practised to clear them out with Ballast and Stores, as the poor People who send up their Memorandums by those Vessels for Supplies, must put the Master to great Difficulty in obtaining a Clearance or Cocket, as well as themselves to a Charge; this Vessel was thus cleared out, as was another which sailed in Company, said to be owned by G—B—d, having much the same Articles on board, which was also stoped, but immediately suffered to proceed: Such Advantages taken of one and not of another, now puts the Shippers to the great Trouble and Charge of clearing out even a Jarr of Olives, or the smallest Article of English Goods, going from one Part of the Colony to another.—It is said the Merchants of South-Carolina disputed clearing out enumerated Goods, going from one Part of the Province to another, some of which were seized and libell'd, in a Court of Admiralty, but the Decree went in favour of the Merchants,—a like Dispute happened at New-York.

Another Vessel bound from hence to Portsmouth, in Piscataqua, has been taken into Possession by one of our Guarda Coastas; this Cruising Captain, having found by searching there was a Barrel of Madeira Wine on board, which had been shipped unknown to the Coaster, as a Barrel of Vinegar; it seems those English Guarda Coastas are more hungry and severe than are the French and Spanish; for they bore and tap Casks and practise every Art to discover a Mistake, which they may take Advantage of; in short a simple Coaster must now be fully acquainted with the whole Science of Trade, or expose himself, Owners and Freighters, to great Loss, if not Ruin.

It is said one of our English Guarda Coastas pursued a Vessel to Sea, which had sailed on a foreign Voyage, and actually took out a Seaman, which they suspected might make a good Witness against a Cape Ann Sloop, lately seized for having landed more Molasses than was entered.—As the Vessel thus deprived of a Seaman, may be lost by this Management, its supposed a good Action for Damages lies against the Captain of the Guarda Coastas.

Several other Vessels, besides those already mentioned have been stopp'd by our Guarda Coastas, from proceeding to their Ports, on one Pretence or another, and if brought upon Trial, and acquitted, the Misfortune of Americans is, that a Judge of Admiralty, by declaring it as his Opinion, that there was *probable Cause of Action*, it shall bar the Claimant from recovering Damages, or even Charges; But what is a still greater Misfortune, those American Judges have now as it is said, a Salary fixt of £.600 Sterling per Annum, whose Commissions run during good Behaviour, and their Continuance in Office must depend on pleasing a Minister, or those interested Men in all Seizures on this Side of the Water, whose Approbations or Complaints, unhappily for us, have lately had too much Credit and Regard paid to them by Administration.

WANTED,

TO do the Washing and Ironing in a large family, a Woman who can do the business well, and bring a good recommendation. 38-62

RUN away the 2d instant, (January, 1769,) from Evant Van Zile, of Second River, Bergen County, New-Jersey, an Irish servant lad, named Robert Campbell, about 18 years of age, and 5 feet high, slim bodied, fair complexion, pale face, one of his feet a little crooked, occasioned by a bruise, has a scal'd head, is very fluent of speech, has much of the Irish accent, and can speak English, Dutch, and High Dutch: He had on among other things, a dark grey bearskin half fur coat, a pair of black plush breeches, and a blue and white worsted cap. Whoever brings the said runaway to his master, will be paid two dollars reward, if taken up within, or three dollars, if taken up out of the said province, besides all reasonable charges. Supposed to be gone towards Millstone. 39 62